CANAL INTERESTS HEARD

OPPOSITION TO THE SALE OF THE ERIE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

GEORGE CLINTON, ERASTUS WIMAN, FRANKLIN EDSON AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MEN ARGUE AGAINST THE PAVET AMEND-

MENT TO THE CONSTITUTION. Albany, March 2.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate this afternoon gave an extended hearing to canals to the Federal Governme proposed in the bill for a constitutional amendment introduced by Senstor Pavey. A delegation inter-ested in the canals was present, including ex-Assemblyman George Clinton, of Buffalo, president of the Union for Improvement of the Canals; Franklin Edson, ex-Mayor of New-York and formerly prestdent of the New-York Produce Exchange; Alfred Romer, ex-president of the New-York Produce Exchange; Erastus Wiman, Alexander R. Smith, secretary of the Executive Canal Committee: William E. Cleary, of the Canal Committee and the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation; George R. Raymond and Capiain De Puy, of the Canal Boat

Mr. Clinton first briefly reviewed the history of the cenals to show that the policy of the State had ever been that the canals should remain the property of the State. When the canals were first proposed New-York was poor, and applied Pederal Government for aid. It was refused, and New-York determined to build the canals for her-self. Immediately the State began to grow, and it was due to the canals that the State became the Empire State of the Union, both in population and

in commerce.

Mr. Clinton then called attention to the fact that the great majority of the States had interests in direct conflict with the canals, and said he did not think any business man would think it good policy to turn his business over to others whose interests were in opposition to his own. He did not believe that the United States Government would ever pur chase the canals except under the influence of those who seek to make the canals inoperative. He did not charge that the railroads were backing this project, but was quite certain they were looking on

As evidence of the fact that the people were friendly to the canals and did not want to dispose of them, he cited the adoption of the provision for the appropriation of the \$3,000,000. Unfortunately for the cansis, he said, the estimates for the contemplated improvement were far below the amounts sired, and they would again have to appeal to people for money. If it should not be granted millions already spent would have been wasted. for the canals were not one bit better to-day than before the work of improvement was begun.

If this bill should be passed it would take two years to get the question before the people and long years of negotiation with the Federal Government, and in the mean time the people would never

long years of negotiation with the Federal Government, and in the mean time the people would never approve of the expenditure of further money for improvement. The canals would remain in their improvement. The canals would remain in their present unsatisfactory canals would remain in their present unsatisfactory canals are to decline.

Erasius Wilman next spoke as the representative of the State would continue to decline.

Erasius Wilman next spoke as the representative of the great milling increases of the West. These of the great milling increases of the work that the competion of the canals improvement, increase the capacity of the canals improvement, increase the capacity of the canals improvement, increase the capacity of the canals of the subject of the passed that whole matter would be passed the whole cannel system would be passed the whole cannel system would be passed the whole matter would be countried. If this bill should be passed the whole matter would be countried to the many years of the neart would be appropriated by the manuel passed to the support of the canals, and the people whenever it should be appropriated by the people whenever it should be submitted to them.

Alexander C Smith took up the argument of Major Symons presented by the completion of the canals in the manner chich Major Symons declared the passed of the same ways, which Major Symons declared the proposed barse canal could be several assistant with the proposition.

A G. Shaulding, representing the Farmers Congress, read a brief memorial to the Legislature, petitioning for the passage of the Paver resolution and asking that no more appropriations should be made for the improvement of the canals pending their transfer to the Federal Government. He said that this organization represented two hundred proposed that the people could be made for the improvement of the canals pending the passage of the Paver resolution.

A G. Shaulding, representing the Farmers Congress, read a brief memorial to the Legislature, petitioning for the p

them.

Alexander C. Smith took up the argument of Major Symons, presented before this committee a short time ago, and attempted to show that greater henefits could be secured by the completion of the canals in the manner negun last year than by the \$50,000,600 has been saving which Major Symons proposed. Five barge canal which Major Symons declared could be made by his proposed barge canal could be accomplished by a reduction of terminal charges at New York and Buffalo to a reasonable amount.

Captain De Puy and Assemblyman Hill sist spike briefly in opposition to the proposition.

A. G. Spaulding, representing the Farmers' Congress, tead a brief memorial to the Legislature, petitioning for the passage of the Pavey resolution and asking that no more appropriations should be made for the improvement of the canals pending their transfer to the Federal Government. He said that this organization represented two hundred thousand farmers.

Ganeral E. C. O'Brien charged that Buffalo alone was benefitted by the maintenance of the canals by the State. He argued that the people could be trusted, and all the advocates of the proposition desired was that it should be submitted to the people for their verdict.

Mr. Wiman suggested that if that were done a provision should be inserted for refunding by the United States Government all the money expended on the canals cince 1855.

A committee representing the canal interests of the State appeared before Governor Black to-day in advocacy of submitting to a vote of the people at the next general election the proposition to issue an additional F.000,000 worth of canal improvement bonds. The committee was headed by Erastus Wiman, George Clinton, George H. Reynolds, of Suffalo, who shipped one-quarter of the grain transported by the Eric Canal last season. William McConnell, of New-York City; William E. Cleary and A. R. Smith.

IN THE INTEREST OF CLEAN SPORT.

SENATOR GRADE'S BILL PERMUTTING ANY CITI-TO COMPLAIN AGAINST A RACING ASSOCIATION. Albany, March 9 .- The bill introduced by Senator

nomas F. Grady, which, it is believed, allows citizen to make a complaint against a racing as-sociation without notice to the Jockey Club, reads as follows, the amendment being in quotation

marks:

Section 1. Section 7 of Chapter 579 of the Laws of 1895, entitled "An act for the incorporation of associations for the improvement of the breed of horses and to regulate the same and to establish a State Racing Commission," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 7. If any corporation or association to which a license shall be granted shall "violate this act," or fall or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act or with the terms and conditions of its license, or if for any other reason the continuance of such license shall not be deemed conductive to the interests of legitimate racing, the said commission, upon the complaint "of any clizen of this State or upon the complaint" of said Jockey Club, in the case of racecourses to be used for running races, or upon the complaint of the said National Steepischase Association in the case of racecourses to be used for receiving such complaint, which notice and cancel such license. Written notice of such complaint ishall be given to such corporation or association by said Racing Commission within five days after receiving such complaint, which notice shall specify a time and place of hearing thereon. If the Commission cancels and revokes such disease, also have corporation of this act by the corporation or association to which such license was granted shall cease and determine, "and no new license for the racecourse of such offending association shall be issued during the period of one year after" such revocation.

TO PUNISH DISHONEST ADVERTISERS.

Albany, March 2 .- President C. C. Shavne of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade ap-peared before the Judiciary Committee of the Asembly to-day and made an argument in favor of able advertising. The members of the committee listened to Mr. Shayne's remarks attentively, and after the hearing it was said that they would re arier the hearing it was said that they would re-port the bill favorably to the Assembly. It has aiready passed the Senate, and Governor Black is said to have announced that he will sign it when it reaches him. With Mr. Shavne were a number of prominent business men, who also made argu-ments in favor of the bill.

BILLS FOR RECREATION PIERS. lbany, March 8-Mr. Adier introduced a bill in the Assembly to-day authorizing the Dock Depart-ment of New-York City to establish three more recreation pavillons on piers.

Assemblyman Oliver has introduced a bill provid-

ing for a new recreation pier to be erected by the city of New-York at Pier No. 28, East River. Senator Ford introduced a bill amending the New York City charter by striking out the designation of certain piers for recreation purposes, and authoriz-ing the Board of Docks to set apart such piers and parts of piers as the Board shall consider necessary for healthy recreation.

BLACK IN FAVOR OF A FAIR.

Albany, March 9. Senator McNulty, who intro-

in 1901, called on Governor Black torday together with several persons interested in the project, to ask his views on the question. The Governor ex-

TO ABOLISH SPECIAL JURY LIST.

ASSEMBLY PASSES MR. TIFFANY'S BILL-

OTHER PROCEEDINGS. Albany, March 2.-Mr. Tiffany's bill, repealing the law relative to the creation of special jury lists in New-York City, was argued at some length in the Assembly to-day. Messrs. Marshall and Tiffany asserted that the law was an expensive experiment and should be taken from the statute books. Messrs. Kaufmann, Dale, Finn and McKeon declared that the law worked all right, and accused Mr. Marshall of having voted for it in 1896. The

bill was finally passed by a vote of 77 to 56.

Mr. Perkins's bill, regulating the inheritance of MR. TIBBITS SPOKE OUT. personal property among collateral relations, which had been advanced earlier in the day, was taken up and passed, as were the following:

ap and passed, as were the following:

Mr. Wallace's, regulating the punishment of tramps in Queens County.

Mr. Schmidt's, making the salaries of teachers in Brooklyn the same as those of Manhattan.

Mr. Scar's, regulating the taking of bass in portions of the Salmon and St. Regis Rivers.

Mr. Sloan's, regulating the taking of fish with nots and spears in Seneca Lake.

Mr. Pierce's, regulating the catching of take trout and land-locked salmon.

Mr. Guider's, incorporating the New-York Mutual Title Insurance Company.

Mr. Weekes's, prohibiting extra allowances for Commissioners of Street Opening by the Justices of the Supreme Court.

ounties.

Mr. Marshall's, encouraging the development of art in cities of the first and second classes by the appropriation of \$50,000 and \$55,000 respectively a Gallagher's, authorizing New-York City to nd \$1.500,000 for improving streets in the Thir-

expend \$1.500,000 for improving streets in the Thirteeth Ward of Brooklyn.

Mr. Oliver's, providing that the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad shall issue family trip-books to commuters travelling to and from New-York at reduced rates

Mr. Nixon's, appropriating \$200,000 for the deficiency for the year in the support and maintenance of the State prison system.

After the third reading calendar had been disposed of, Mr. Armstrong's Good Roads bill was called up and advanced to third reading on promise of full debate on final passage. This bill has been advanced to a third reading in the Senate.

Mr. Roche moved that Senator Cantor's bill, making Charter Day a holiday in New-York City and vicinity, he substituted for a similar bill of his. This was done and the bill was advanced to third reading.

LESS WORK FOR DRUG CLERKS.

THE SENATE VOTES TO SHORTEN THEIR HOURS-LEXOW AND RAINES HAVE A TIFF

Albany, March 9. Senator Ford's bill restricting and reducing the working hours of drug clerks in New-York was passed by the Senate to-day by a cote of 27 to 2. Senators Humphrey, Stranahan and Tibbitts voting in the negative.

The Senate also passed the Sears bill, providing for the organization of life insurance companies on what is styled the "stipulated premium plan." to furnish cheap insurance on a safe hasts, avoid-The Senate went into Committee of the Who

at 1:25 o'clock, with Senator Wieman in the chair. After some discussion Senator Ford consented lay aside his bill providing that a street railroad crossing Central Park can change its power from horse to electricity. The criticism of the bill by Senators Pavey and Raines was that its powers were too general.

FUNERAL OF THE ELLSWORTH BILL.

RELATIVES AND FRIENDS MAT ATTEND IN THE SENATE AT ALBANT TO-DAT-BURIAL PRIVATE. Albany, March 8.-It is learned on excellent auhority that Senator Elisworth will move in the Senate to-morrow to recommit his Newspaper bill. Senate to-morrow to recommit his sevapaper. This means that the bill is dead, for it will not be reported again this session. It is said that this action is taken on the advice of Governor Black, who had a long talk with Senator Elisworth this morning. The motion will be made to recommit the bill for the purpose of a hearing.

FENDER BILL TO BE REPORTED.

Albany March 9. The Assembly Committee of by Mr. Kelly providing that within six months the State Board of Railroad Commissioners shall approve a good and sufficient guard or guards, fende or fenders, sweep or sweeps to be used on electric or cable cars, and to be so constructed as to preent, as far as possible, injury to persons coming in contact with such cars, and that every person or corporation operating a street surface railroad in any city of this State of sixty thousand or more inhabitants shall, before January 1, 1869, cause each of its cars propelled by electricity or cable to be provided with the guard, fender or sweep approved by the Board.

MORE LAND FOR THE ST. LAWRENCE PARK Albany, March 3.-At a meeting of the State Fish eries. Game and Forestry Commission to-day a pur chase of two additional parcels of land on the St. Lawrence River, to form a part of the new Internetional Park, was concluded. The land consists of thirty-five acres at Kring's Point, four miles north of Alexandria Bay, and ten acres comprising Cedar Island, fifteen miles north of Alexandria Bay. This makes seven plots of land purchased by the State, consisting of 130 acres.

LOW PRICES FOR AMERICAN PAINTINGS.

The first night's sale of a collection of painttook place at the galleries of the American Art Association, Madison Square, last evening. The re-mainder of the collection is to be sold this and tomorrow evenings. The highest price paid last even scape by Carleton Wiggins, called "Twilight," while some of the pictures sold for as low as \$10 each, and very few brought more than \$100. An important work by E. S. Hamilton, called "Slumber," brought \$170; H. Siddons Mowbray's "An Idyl of Spring was sold for \$130, and "A Christmas Errand of Charity," by E. Percy Moran, brought \$165. Other works that brought over \$50 were "Enchantment," by Robert Reid, \$150, "The Old Barn," by W. L. Lathrop, \$6. H. Dearth's "Lee Boats on the Hudson," \$90. Emil Carlsen's "Wild Fowl," \$90. "A Winter Twilight," \$50, the same artists "On the Beach, \$15, An Arabian Steed, by Gean Smith, \$55, Ochiman's "Old Jones's Garden," \$55, and William Day Streetor's "The Musichan," \$55. Thomas E. Kirov, the auctioneer, was occasionally rather sarcastic about the small prices the pictures brought. When a large still-life piece by F. V. Redmond brought only \$15, he declared that those present had "no appreciation for the artist, no sympathy for the owner, and no sympathy for the auctioneer, "You're not giving the price of chromos for these pictures," added Mr. Kirby, when another picture went for a small sum. harity," by E. Percy Moran, brought \$165.

CHARTERED IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Charleston, W. Va., March 9 (Special).-The Orchard Fruit Company, composed of New-York ty and New-Jersey people, secured a charter here to-day from the Secretary of State. The principal office is at Orchard, Ada County, Idaho. The capital stock is \$10.000; shares, \$10. The stockholders are M. W. Conkling, of New-York City; William H. Millard, Mount Vernon; W. Marston, T. L. Mc-Conachie and William B. Bryan, of New-Jersey.

A charter was also issued to the George Carmack. Yukon Gold Mining Company, composed entirely of Naw-York City people. Capital stock, 150,000; shares, 15. The principal office is at Harper's Ferry, W. Va. The incorporators are Edward F. Barnes, Joseph M. Diven, G. P. H. McVay, S. Burket and A. M. Diven. Both charters run fifty years.

Notice.

So many requests have been made for the privilege of seeing the memorial window. "River of the Water of Life," designed by Mr. Louis C. Tiffany, privately exhibited last Wednesday and Thursday, that we have secured permission to retain it until Saturday of this week. We will therefore be glad to show it to those interested on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, from 9:30 a.m. to 4 m.

Tiffany Studios,

333 Fourth Ave., New York.

BLACK'S NOMINATION OF CORNELIUS V COLLINS DENOUNCED.

THE RENSSELAER SENATOR DECLARED THAT THE RECORD OF MR. COLLINS UNFITTED HIM FOR PRISON SUPERINTENDENT - CON-

FIRMED, NEVERTHELESS.

Albany, March 9 (Special).-Cornellus V. Collins, by Senator Tibbits, Republican, who represents Rensselaer County, in which Mr. Collins lives. It is also the county in which Governor Black lives, and therefore the resistance of Mr. Tibbits to Mr. Collins's confirmation is a noteworthy circum-

Tibbits based his opposition on the ground that Mr. Collins had not managed the affairs of Rensselaer County with economy when he was Sheriff. He said he recognized the right of the Governor to make any nomination he pleased for public office, but it was the right of a State Senator so to exercise his judgment on the merits of any

"to criticize Mr. Collins as a private citizen, but as a public official. I do not think his record as Sheriff of Rensselaer County Justifies his elevation to the great office of Superintendent of Prisons of this State. The Board of Supervisors of Rensselaer County was involved in a contest over the bills he

I approach the Executive Chamber with solemnity, and feel its power here. Although living in Rensselaer County, I have not been consulted about this nomination. When in 1873 I was a Supervisor of Rensselaer County I held up just such ills as were presented by Mr. Collins as Sheriff. I have been requested by a large body of Repub

Sheriff. He was put in office on a reform wave to

Sheriff. He was put in office on a reform wave to reduce greatly the expenses of the county, which had been run up by Democratic officials. He did not fuffil these expectations. Mr. Collins may be a good fellow, a loyal friend of Governor Black, but the Governor was not given his office to discharge a personal indebtedness in this manner. I oppose his conformation in behalf of the Republican party of Rensselaer County.

"In Lansingburg, only last week, 969 Republicans cast their votes against a political ring of which this man is a representative. When the powers of a political party are devoted to building up a ring the representatives of that party here should decline to promote any such affair. This nomination will allenate many Republicans. I trust that before we retire from the Senate Chamber for good (as I fear many of us will) that we shall show some spirit of independence, and that you will reject this nomination. Nussbaum asserted that Mr. Collins's

this nomination."

Senator Nussbaum asserted that Mr. Collins's bills as Sheriff were not excessive.

"They were \$1,000 less than those of his Demo-cratic predecessor," said Senator Wilcox.

"You are not aware, gentlemen," answered Senator Tibbits, "that the expenses of the Democratic Sheriff had been greatly swollen by the extraordinary expenses attending the trial of 'Bat' Shea, the murderer. A large number of Republican Supervisors voted not to pay these bills of Collins, and he had a very close call to get them paid. The ring organ read those Supervisors out of the party, and the people at the polls have read them in again.

and the people and a vote on the nomina-again."

The Senate then came to a vote on the nomina-tion of Mr. Collins, and confirmed it, 31 to 14. Sen-ators Brush and Tibblis, Republicans, voted against the confirmation, in company with the Democrate.

SCHOONER CRIBBEN MAY BE LOST.

MESSAGE IN A BOTTLE FOUND BY A FISH-ERMAN SAYS THE VESSEL WAS FOUND-ERING ON OCTOBER 1, 1897.

The Italian Consul in this city yesterday received om his Government a message that was found a bottle off Castel-Porsaine, Italy, by a fisher man. The message was written in pencil on a piece

note paper, and reads as follows: Disabled and going down. Schooner Cribben for Sierra Leone, from Judicque, Nova Scotia, now being near Cape St. Vincent as supposed. October 1, 1897. Seven of crew and five missionaries. Captain Augus C. McInnis. Notify Cape Breton papers.

God help us."

The Consul will, under instructions, forward the note to Hallfax, and have it forwarded from there to the place designated in order to find out-whether er not it is authentic.

The name of the schooner Cribben does not appear in the register, but the writing, while in English, is almost illegible and the name may not have been properly deciphered.

ADRIAN BRAUN INDICTED.

HE WILL BE TRIED AT THE MAY TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT, WHICH MEETS IN WHITE PLAINS IN MAY.

The Westchester County Grand Jury in White Plains yesterday indicted Adrian Braun, the Sing Sing Prison convict, for murder in the first degree, in killing his wife, Catharine, while she was calling on him in the prison last Saturday. District-Attorney George C. Andrews says he will

try him at the next term of the Supreme Court, which meets in May, and which will be presided over by Justice Wilmot M. Smith. State Detective Jackson, who was in the prison

when the crime was committed, gave the principal testimony before the Grand Jury. An hour after the investigation began a true bill was found.

FEARS OF A GENERAL STRIKE.

OPERATORS REFUSE TO AGREE TO THE DEMANDS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS'

Charleston, W. Va., March 9 (Special).-From present indications there will be a general strike of the two thousand coal miners in the Kanawha and New-River districts on April 1. The C. and O. Coal Association, composed of the various operators along the river, had a meeting here to-day, and considered a statement made to them some time ago by Frederick Dilcher, of the Executive Board of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Dilcher stated again to-day to the operators that unless they signed the Chicago agreement and compiled with the agreement of the United Mine Workers' Organization he would order a general strike on

tors will not accede to the demand of the organization.

Prominent State officials conferred with the
operators, but failed to secure even a promise of
arbitration. The miners ask for an advance of 10
cents on a ton. At present the miners are receiving
30 cents a ton for soft coal and 2% cents a bushel
for hard coal screened.

M. D. Ratchford, the president of the National
Mine Workers, is in consultation with Mr. Dilcher
here, and may come here any day, as Mr. Dilcher
says he is needed.

W. H. H. Toler, of the State Miners' Association,
is also here, looking over the fields. It is understood that five State organizations will not act
with the National Mine Workers in case of a strike,

THE MONITOR-MERKIMAC BATTLE

ITS THIRTY SIXTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, March 6.-The thirty-sixth anniersary of the naval hattle of the Monttor and the Merrimac was celebrated to-night by a banquet given by the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States. The guests included prominent citizens and distinguished Navy and Army officers.

Congressman C A Boutelle, of Maine, chairman of the House Naval Committee, responded to the Mr. Boutelle made no direct toast "The Navy" Mr Boutelle made no direct reference to the Maine disastor, but referred to "the momentary distraction of wildness which is being inflicted upon us by the press." Referring to the progress in naval architecture, he said: There is no domain in which the magnificent power and resources of this country have been so wonderfully exhibited as in the rehabilitation of the American Navy within the last twelve years. We have built ships which all find are the swiftest and most in vulnerable in the world."

Rear-Admiral Gherardi answered to the toast The Loyal Legion.

HAWAIIAN TREATY UP AGAIN.

NOT TO BE ABANDONED, AT LEAST FOR THE PRESENT.

Washington, March 9 .- Acting in accordance with the instructions of the Committee on Foreign Relations Senator Davis to-day moved an executive session of the Senate for the purpose of taking up the Hawaiian Annexation Treaty. After some nominations had been considered he moved that the treaty be taken up and that the Senate should proceed to the consideration of the amendment offered by Senator Bacon providing for its submission to a vote of the electors of Hawaii. This amendment reads as follows:

of Hawaii. This amendment reads as tonescaped that this act shall not be operative and of binding effect upon either the United States or the Republic of Hawaii until the same shall have been consented to and approved by the majority of the voiers voting at an election to be held in the Hawaiian Islands, at which election all male natives of said islands of the age of twenty-one years and all naturalized male persons in said islands of the age of twenty-one years shall be duly qualified voters. The said election shall be held at a time and in the manner and under regulations to be prescribed by the President of the United States.

Senator Bacon objected to immediate consideration of his amendment, saying he had received no notice of the intention of the committee to ask to have it taken up at this time, and that he desired some opportunity to prepare himself for the presentation of the reasons for submitting the treaty to a popular vote of the Hawalian people. He proceeded to say in a general way that he thought the Hawailans should be consulted in a matter which concerned them so deeply as the complete change of their Government, and to show that they were op-posed to annexation he referred to a petition protesting against annexation which had been signed by thirty thousand natives of the islands, and which he said had been presented to the Senate by Mr. Hoar. He referred to the Massa-chusetts Senator's attitude in reference to the treaty and said that it must have changed since

his presentation of this petition.

This remark brought Senator Hear to his feet with a declaration that there was nothing inconsistent between the presentation of the petition and his support of the treaty.

Senator Bacon then asked for additional time and also put the question to Senator Davis whether it was the intention of the Committee

To this inquiry Mr. Davis replied that he was not prepared to say what course the committee would pursue with regard to a vote on the treaty beyond the fact that the members did not want to deprive all Scinators who might wish to speak of an opportunity of doing so. He also said that while he was willing to submit to what appeared to be the popular desire that the Senate should adjourn after the passage of the \$50,000,000 defence bill, he would again to-morrow, if opportunity offered, move an executive session of the Senate for the purpose of going on with the treaty and that he would pursue these tactles from day to day so far as the other business of the Senate would permit. To this inquiry Mr. Davis replied that he was the Senate would permit.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

MODIFICATIONS OF THE RULES FAVORED.

THE SENATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE PRE SENTS THE RESULTS OF ITS INVESTIGATION.

man of the Senate Committee on Civil Service, to day presented the report of that committee on the investigation of the classified service, embodying the conclusions of the committee onclusions are divided under two heads, as follows

conclusions are divided under two heads, as follows:
First, that the Executive has the power to make
such modifications as may be found advisable, and
therefore no legislation is needed.

Second, the committee is agreed that the classification has been too extensive, and that certain
places that have been classified should be excluded
from classification, so that appointments may be
made to them, not through legislation, but at the
pleasure of the head of the Department of Bureau.
The committee, therefore, is of the opinion that
the President should make certain modifications in
the existing Civil Service rules, and should restore
to the heads of departments and the heads of
bureaus the appointment of certain classes of officials. The committee, however, recognizes that
its province in the matter is purely advisory, since
it has no legislation to propose.

Among the offices which the committee recom-

Among the offices which the committee recon mends should be excluded from the classified serdeputy collectors of internal revenue, agents who are employes of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, temporary storekeepers and gaugers, certain Jighthouse employes, paymasters in the customs service, shipping commissioners at the va-rious ports, inspectors of hulls and boilers, all positions in the custodian service, assistant neys and special agents in the Department of Justice and deputy-United States marshals.

It is recommended that a number of employes in the Interior Department, including the chief clerk of the Department and the chief clerks of the of the Department and the construction various bureaus, special agents and law examiners be exempted. The exemption recommended in this Department is extensive, and includes generally the positions of individual responsibility, the temporary places and the places of minor responsibility. It is also recommended that private secretaries be

the positions of individual responsibility, the temporary places and the places of minor responsibility. It is also recommended that private secretaries be in all cases exempted.

The same recommendation is made as to the chief clerks in all departments, also as to positioffice inspectors and special agents of the Agricultural Department. A competitive departmental examination for technical positions at navy yards is recommended. The Committee expresses the opinion that the classification of the Government Printing Office was not authorized by law, but that even if it was, many places in that office were included which should not have been. They think that if the office is to remain in the classified service the appointments should be apportioned among the various States. These exceptions, it says, do not in any way interfere with the principle of regulating the appointments to the classified service, but merely take from the classified lists those persons whose relations to their chiefs are either of a fiduciary or of an executive nature, the principle being that where an official has to repose peculiar confidence either in the honesty or the executive ability of an officer the selection of that officer should be vested in the person who is directly responsible for his acts.

The recent order of the President in regard to removals seems to have been interpreted more narrowly than in the opinion of the committee the order justifies. It says that, "while the power of appointment to the Civil Service may well be regulated so as to open the service impartially to all the people of the United States, under suitable restrictions, the power of removal should be very broad. Where a clerk is deemed by his immediate superior to be inefficient, it is clearly in the line of public policy that that clerk should be discharged, and there should be no impediments placed in the way of such a discharge, except such as may be necessary to secure justice to the person removed."

The committee further recommends that the

THE VIEWS OF SENATOR LODGE

lectors of customs, private secretaries to executive officials, assistant district-attorneys and depu United States marshals. He thinks a complete revision of the system of local examining boards o the Pension Office is necessary, and that the system should be so changed as to secure a uniformity of rating. He thinks the service ought to be ex-tended to the Congressional Library and the clerial force in the District of Columbia. Remarking generally on the conclusions of the

committee. Mr. Lodge says:

If changes in rules or classifications are needed in any direction, they can be made by the President, and they should be intrusted to him, in conformity with the wise policy embodied in the Law of 1883. Therefore, as the committee does not intend to propose any legislation, the suggestions which it desires to make are simply suggestions, and nothing more, submitted to the President, to whom full power to make all regulations for the Civil Service under the system of competitive examination has already been wisely given by law.

Sometors Chilton and Kenney also submitted a brief report, saying that, while they agree that no brief report, saying that, while they agree that no legislation is desirable, they consider it inadvisable to make any suggestions to the President.

committee, Mr. Lodge says:

PRESIDENT APPOINTS A NAVAL CADET. Washington, March 9. The President to-day appointed Richard Walnwright, jr. of the District of Columbia, a cadet-at-large at the Naval Academy, and Rufus S. Thompson, also of the District, as his alternate. Mr. Wainwright is the son of Lieutenant-Commander Wainwright who was executive offi-cer of the Maine at the time of her destruction in the harber of Havana Mr. Thompson is the nephew of General Rufus Saxton, a distinguished officer of the Army on the retired list.

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS CONSOLIDATION.

Washington, March 9.- The Ways and Means Committee to-day gave a hearing on the consolidaThe Manamaker Store

Of an Opportunity in Art Matters

Marbles and Bric-a-brac at Reductions

QUCH of you as are familiar with our Art Room in the basement, where is shown the marbles and the bric-a-brac, will have a keen and swift appreciation of what Half Prices mean when applied to the goods on exhibition there. You are already acquainted with the character of the goods, you know something of the art-training and experience which governed their selection, and you know that our prices have been controlled by mercantile rather than artistic reasoning.

Now here is a lot of Marbles, Ceramic Art Pieces, and Japanese Ivories, of the very first class, -some of which are going at One Half the regular prices; others at twothirds. One-half our regular prices means something like one-third the usual prices.

These pieces are now cheap, but not little-figured. On such matters, even half prices is not to be reckoned in pennies. Considering the indisputable value of these from an artistic standpoint, we think this an offer wholly without precedent.

Prices were formerly \$20 to \$350. Now, \$10 to \$175. Subjects include "Morning and Night," "Amor Pique," "The Bather," "Venus de Milo," "Harlequin," "Purity," "Mozart," and 31

Ceramic Art Pieces

These are offered at two-thirds of the former very low figures. There are about seventy pieces in the lot, now \$4 to \$50.

At \$5-Of ash, 4 ft. 6 in high, 30 in wide, 18

deep; 5 large drawers, round French bevel plate

mirror; cast brass handles.

At \$6.75—Of ash, 5 ft. high, 30 in. wide, 18 in. deep; 5 large drawers, bevel plate mirror, top

deep: 5 large drawers, bever plate 12x20; cast brass handles.

At 89—Of white enamel, 4 ft. 6 in. high, 36 in. wide,

At \$9—Of white enamel, 4 ft. 6 in. light drawers, 1 hat box, 2 top drawers, swell front; cast brass handles. At \$15—Of white enamel, 6 ft. high, 36 in. wide, 18 in. deep; 3 large and 4 small drawers, 1 hat box; oval French bevel plate mirror 14x22; cast brass

At \$19-Of curly birch, 4 ft. 6 in. high, 86 in, wide, 22 in. deep; 5 large drawers, swell front, fancy carved back; cast brass handles.

Marble Busts and Figures

Now, \$9 to \$100. Subjects include "Louis XIV," "Amor et Psyche," "Marguerite," "Queen Louise," "Contadina," and many others.

Japanese Ivories

A very pretty collection in these. Prices now range from \$5 to \$30. About seventy-live pieces in all,

Chiffonniers at Three-quarters. Two hundred and fifty styles to look over and pick from. That should give you a chance to find one that pleases you. This furniture store is doing some very startling things in fixing furniture standards and prices, and this chiffonnier movement of to-day is an example.

> The prices range from \$5 to \$115. Oak, ash, curly birch, bird's-eye maple, solid mahogany and white enamel. Almost all these prices are a plump quarter less than the regular. Here's mention of a few of the more popular styles. We'd like you to inspect them and make comparisons.

At \$20—Of bird's-eye maple, 6 ft. 4 in. high, 85 in. wide, 20 in. deep; 4 large and 2 smail drawers, 1 hat box, top drawer swell front; oval French bevel plate mirror 18x24; cast brass handles.

At \$22.50—Of birch, mahogany finish; 6 ft. 6 in. high, 38 in. wide, 22 in. deep; 3 large and 2 small drawers, 1 hat box; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 18x28; cast brass handles

At \$23—Of solid mahogany, 6 ft. 8 in. high, 88 in. wide, 20 in. deep; high serpentine front; 5 large drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 18x24; cast brass handles.

At \$27—Of bird's-eye maple, 6 ft. 4 in. high, 86 in. wide, 20 in. deep; high serpentine front; 5 large drawers; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 20x24; cast brass handles. Eve-savers-the kind that A Sale of fit and suit the eves. The

New Spring New, and new and ever new, they keep coming in a Optical Goods. expert optician in charge steady stream, and faster of this Optical Goods Store is careful to sell with every day. You cannot fully know you only the sort of glasses you need. An what jacket styles are, or what they're opportunity to get them here at little costgoing to be, without learning here, for our styles are picked styles, and very few of some of them at about half value, All the following have fine periscopic lenses: them are shown anywhere else. At 40c .- Steel rimless Offset Glasses; were 78c.

Here are prices, but you'd best see the garments also. Types can spell "style," At 55c .- Gold filled Eye Glasses; were \$1.

At \$13.50-Of black cheviot; double-breasted box front, showing four smoked pearl buttons; wide revers; coat back; lined with black taffeta. At \$16-Of tan Venetian cloth; fly front, inlaid velvet collar; corded seams; plain slashed back; lined

with colored taffeta. At \$24-Of covert cloth; double-breasted; fly front; wide revers; coat collar and back; lined with tancy

plaid taffeta. Many at between prices, and up to \$80. Second floor.

Jackets.

but it can't describe it.

JOHN WANAMAKER

A DECISION REACHED BY THE HOUSE COMMITTEE IN CHARGE OF THE SUBJECT.

Rivers and Harbors voted to-day not to report a River and Harbor Appropriation bill at this session. The fact that there would be no River and Harbor bill has been discounted ever since the session opened. In the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill recently the question was discussed in the House and the Republican leaders all agreed that it would be inadvisable to pass a bill at this session. At that time an authoritative announcement to the same effect was made in these dispatches.

ances removed much of the opposition in the committee. It was understood that if a measure was reported at this session it would be limited in its scope and probably be satisfactory to no one. It was also felt that there might be a doubt of the passage of a small bill. The strength of river and narbor bills in the past usually has been the fact that works in all parts of the country were ilberally cared for. The Republican members in their attitude, of course, were largely influenced by the desire of the leaders to keep down appropriations at this session, but the arguments advanced against reporting a bill at this session appealed also to the Democrats, at least two of whom voted against reporting a bill. ances removed much of the opposition in the com-

NEW POURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS Washington, March 9 .- Among the fourth-class

Washington, March 2.-Chief Engineer W. H. Harris has been ordered to the Bath Iron Works on March 15, his unexpired leave being revoked.

Ensign H. V. Butler has been detached from the
Concord and ordered to the Olympia. ROUTINE BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, March 9.-The House devoted itself to routine business to-day. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill went through its last stages in the adoption of the final conference report, and the remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of the Senate amend ments to the Indian Appropriation bill. The substitute for the Senate provision regarding the open ing of the Uncompangre reservation was stricker out on a point of order, and the amendment goes He—Do you think I would take a good photograph?

She—Perhaps not; but I am going to keep mine under lock and key, just the same.—(Chicago News.)

tion of customs collection districts proposed by the Administration. Assistant Secretary Howell back to conference. The desire of the conference and W. S. Chance, special agent, of the Treasury to non-concur in the Senate free homestead clause encountered bitter opposition, and an arrangement

At 85c .- Gold filled rimless Offset Eye Glasses; were At \$1.85-10-karat rimless Eye Glasses; were \$2.7% At \$2.25-10-karat riding bow Spectacles; were Also a lot of Lorgnettes, Telescopes and

Clinical Thermometers at prices much smaller than formerly. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

NO RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Washington, March 2.-The House Committee on

Assurances have been given, however, that there will be a bill at the next session, and these assur-

the Senate to-day Secretary Gage calls attention to the fact that the Collector of the Port of New-York under existing law is compelled to assign officers to watch vessels on which Chinese seamen stewards, etc., arrive, with a view to prevent the irregular landing of such persons. This service irregular landing of such persons. This service involves an expenditure of \$20,000 a year. As a remedy for the evil, Secretary Gage proposes as an amendment to the Chinese Exclusion act that the word "laborer or laborers" shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers, so that a Chinese seaman, steward or cook employed on a vessel arriving from a foreign port may be landed therefrom on giving bond to the United States in \$30 that he will depart within three months.

postmasters appointed to-day were the following: New-York—Da Witt Centre, William Cowan; Mongaup, George E. West; Phillipsport, Edwin G. Russell.

NAVAL ORDERS.

was made whereby four hours are to be devoted to debate a proposition to conour submitted by Mr. Eddy, of Minnesota. Mr. Sherman, chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee, declared that the free homestead provision would cost the Government \$55,000,000. He desires to eliminate it from the bill, and has the support of the Secretary of the Interior.

BILLINGS'S SENTENCE MITIGATED.

THE PAT DIRECTOR ORDERED REFORE AN EX-AMINING BOARD FOR RETIREMENT.

Washington, March 9. Pay Director L. G. Billings, of the Navy, has been detached as general inspector of the Pay Corps and ordered to examination for retirement. He was recently courtmartielled, and this action is in mitigation of his AT THE IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

The friends of Mme. Julie Kopacey, the prima donna of Mr. Concled's opera company, filled the donna of Mr. Conried's opera company, filled the Irving Pince Theatre last evening. "Die Rothe Brieftasche." from the Hungarian of F. Csepreshi, was given as a testimonial for her. The piece, which gives a capital idea of certain phases of life on the Styrian-Hungarian boundary, was well received. It will be repeated this evening. Among those who took part were Edmund Hanno, Julius Strobl, Michael Pichon and Rudolf Senins.

RUBBER COMPANIES TO CONSOLIDATE. It is reported in College Point, Long Island, that the India Rubber Comb Company, of that place, is to be consolidated with the Butler Hard Rubber Company, of Butler, N. Y., and the Goodrich Company will be formed, and that the capital will be \$2,500,600. The College Point company employes about five hundred hands, and makes all sorts of rubber goods.

Smart Clerk—We might as well put these nickel alarms out of sight for a while.

Jeweller—Why?

Clerk—How can we hope to sell mere alarms for it while the yellow newspapers are selling international scares for a cent?—(Jewellers' Weekly.

Enropean Advertisements.

EUROPEANS AND TRAVELLERS will find the London office of The Tribane, 143 Fleet Street, a convenient place to leave their advertisements and subscriptions for

Brighton, England. Hotel Metropole.

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may be arranged.

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Washington, March 9.-Senator Lodge presented his views in a separate report, which, while I agrees in the main with the report submitted by REMEDY FOR AN EVIL SUGGESTED. Senator Pritchard, does not present so long a list of persons he would have exempted from the opera-SECRETARY GAGE PROPOSES AN AMENDMENT TO tions of the Civil Service law. His list includes THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW. deputy collectors of internal revenue, deputy col-Washington, March 9.- In a communication to